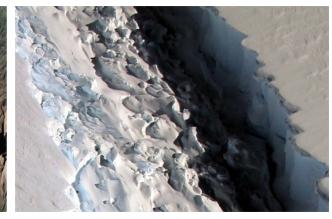
SCIENCE









Algorithms Working Group

Kerry Cawse-Nicholson, Philip A. Townsend

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

University of Wisconsin Madison

June 12, 2019









Goals and current working group

- A formal charter to support mission concept development by assessing the status of existing algorithms, identifying gaps and opportunities, and assisting in traceability studies.
- An express obligation to offer community input and transparency.
- 120+ working group members
- Biweekly telecons (20 60 participants)
- 50+ contributors to Team Drive
- Subgroups in aquatics, geology, snow, vegetation, and thermal
- 200+ products have been suggested by the community!









Tasks

- Consider available algorithms, their uncertainty and computing requirements,
- Consider whether any given algorithm should be applied globally or to a subset (pre-classification, different algorithms).
- Prepare prototype workflow for sample products
- Use and acquire precursor airborne and space-based imagery to demonstrate prototype level 3 and level 4 products
- Prepare a final report recommending algorithms for each product along with a list of required ATBDs.

Algorithms working group roles



Geology:
Pam Blake
Vince
Realmuto

Co-leads:
Kerry CawseNicholson
Phil Townsend

Vegetation
Phil Townsend
Alexey
Shiklomanov



SBG Science & Applications Objectives

Priority	Panel	Description		
Most Important Objectives				
E1c	Ecosystems	Quantify the physiological dynamics of terrestrial and aquatic primary producers.		
E2a		Quantify the fluxes of CO2 and CH4 globally at spatial scales of 100 to 500 km and monthly temporal resolution with uncertainty <25% between land ecosystems and atmosphere and between ocean ecosystems and atmosphere.		
E3a		Quantify the flows of energy, carbon, water, nutrients, etc. sustaining the life cycle of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and partitioning into functional types.		
H1c	Hydrology	Quantify rates of snow accumulation, snowmelt, ice melt, and sublimation from snow and ice worldwide at scales driven by topographic variability.		
S1a	Solid Earth	Measure the pre-, syn-, and post-eruption surface deformation and products of Earth's entire active land volcano inventory at a time scale of days to weeks.		
	Very Important Objectives			
E1a	Ecosystems	Quantify the distribution of the functional traits, functional types, and composition of vegetation and marine biomass, spatially and over time.		
H2a	Hydrology	Quantify how changes in land use, water use, and water storage affect evapotranspiration rates, and how these in turn affect local and regional precipitation systems, groundwater recharge, temperature extremes, and carbon cycling.		
Н4а		Monitor and understand hazard response in rugged terrain and land margins to heavy rainfall, temperature and evaporation extremes, and strong winds at multiple temporal and spatial scales. This socioeconomic priority depends on success of addressing H-1b and H-1c, H-2a, and H-2c.		
S1c	Solid Earth	Forecast and monitor landslides, especially those near population centers.		
S2b		Assess surface deformation (<10 mm), extent of surface change (<100 m spatial resolution) and atmospheric contamination, and the composition and temperature of volcanic products following a volcanic eruption (hourly to daily temporal sampling).		
C3a	Climate	Quantify CO2 fluxes at spatial scales of 100-500 km and monthly temporal resolution with uncertainty <25% to enable regional-scale process attribution explaining year-to-year variability by net uptake of carbon by terrestrial ecosystems (i.e., determine how much carbon uptake results from processes such as CO2 and nitrogen fertilization, forest regrowth, and changing ecosystem demography.)		
W3a	Weather	Determine how spatial variability in surface characteristics modifies regional cycles of energy, water and momentum (stress) to an accuracy of 10 W/m2 in the enthalpy flux, and 0.1 N/m2 in stress, and observe total precipitation to an average accuracy of 15% over oceans and/or 25% over land and ice surfaces averaged over a 100 × 100 km region and 2- to 3-day time period.		

Sample products

Priority	Panel	Description	
H1		Snow fraction	Snow algae concentration
		Snow albedo	Snow grain size
		Snow surface temperature	Evapotranspiration
		Snow – light absorbing particles	
H2		Reflectance	Evapotranspiration
	Hydrology	Water-leaving reflectance	Evaporative stress index
		HDRF-corrected reflectance	Water use efficiency
		BRDF-corrected reflectance	Plant photosynthetic capacity
		Emissivity	Albedo
		Surface temperature	
H4		See H1	
W3	Water	Water surface temperature	
Most Important Objectives			
114 -	Quantify rates of si	now accumulation, snowmalt, ica malt, and sublimation from snow and ica wo	rldwide at scales driven by tonographic variability

H₁c Quantify rates of snow accumulation, snowmelt, ice melt, and sublimation from snow and ice worldwide at scales driven by topographic variability.

H2a

Very Important Objectives

Quantify how changes in land use, water use, and water storage affect evapotranspiration rates, and how these in turn affect local and regional precipitation systems, groundwater recharge, temperature extremes, and carbon cycling.

Monitor and understand hazard response in rugged terrain and land margins to heavy rainfall, temperature and evaporation extremes, and strong winds at multiple temporal and spatial scales. This socioeconomic priority depends on success of addressing H-1b and H-1c, H-2a, and H-2c.

H4a Determine how spatial variability in surface characteristics modifies regional cycles of energy, water and momentum (stress) to an accuracy of 10 W/m2 in the enthalpy flux, W3a and 0.1 N/m2 in stress, and observe total precipitation to an average accuracy of 15% over oceans and/or 25% over land and ice surfaces averaged over a 100 × 100 km region and 2- to 3-day time period.

Priority	Panel	Description	
E1		Biochemical traits of water biomass	Evapotranspiration
		Water quality (including phytoplankton and HAB)	Plant functional traits
		Benthic environment	Soil maps and carbon content
		Water surface environment (floating biotic material)	Plant functional type
		Water hazards (flotsam)	Veg species and distribution
		Water environment (temperature, IOP)	fAPAR
		Wetlands	Cover fractions
E2		Biochemical traits of water biomass	Water environment (temperature, IOP)
	Ecosystems	Water quality (including phytoplankton and HAB)	Wetlands
		Water surface environment (floating biotic material)	Evapotranspiration
E3		Biochemical traits of water biomass	Evapotranspiration
		Water quality (including phytoplankton and HAB)	Evaporative Stress Index
		Benthic environment	Water use efficiency
		Water surface environment (floating biotic material)	Plant functional traits
		Water hazards (flotsam)	Plant functional type
		Water environment (temperature, IOP)	Veg species and distribution
		Wetlands	Cover fractions

Most Important Objectives Quantify the physiological dynamics of terrestrial and aquatic primary producers.

E2a	Quantify the fluxes of CO2 and CH4 globally at spatial scales of 100 to 500 km and monthly temporal resolution with uncertainty <25% between land ecosystems and
	atmosphere and between ocean ecosystems and atmosphere.

E3a Quantify the flows of energy, carbon, water, nutrients, etc. sustaining the life cycle of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and partitioning into functional types.

E1c

Sample products

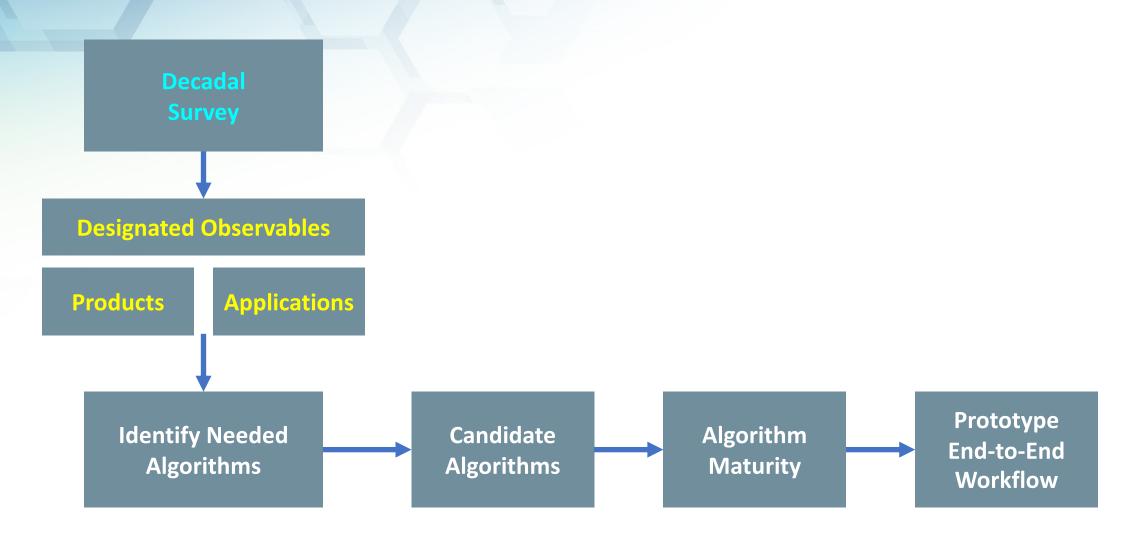
Priority	Panel	Description	
S1		Surface temperature	Seismic product suite
		Volcanic product suite	Mineralogy
		Surface deformation	Soils
S2		Volcanic product suite	Seismic products
	Surface geology	Composition changes	Event recovery
		Surface thermal properties	
S4		Surface composition changes	Volcanic products
		Lithology	Landscape changes
		Seismic products	Event recovery

Most Important Objectives			
S1a	Measure the pre-, syn-, and post-eruption surface deformation and products of Earth's entire active land volcano inventory at a time scale of days to weeks.		
Very Important Objectives			
S1c	Forecast and monitor landslides, especially those near population centers.		
JEN	Assess surface deformation (<10 mm), extent of surface change (<100 m spatial resolution) and atmospheric contamination, and the composition and temperature of volcanic products following a volcanic eruption (hourly to daily temporal sampling).		

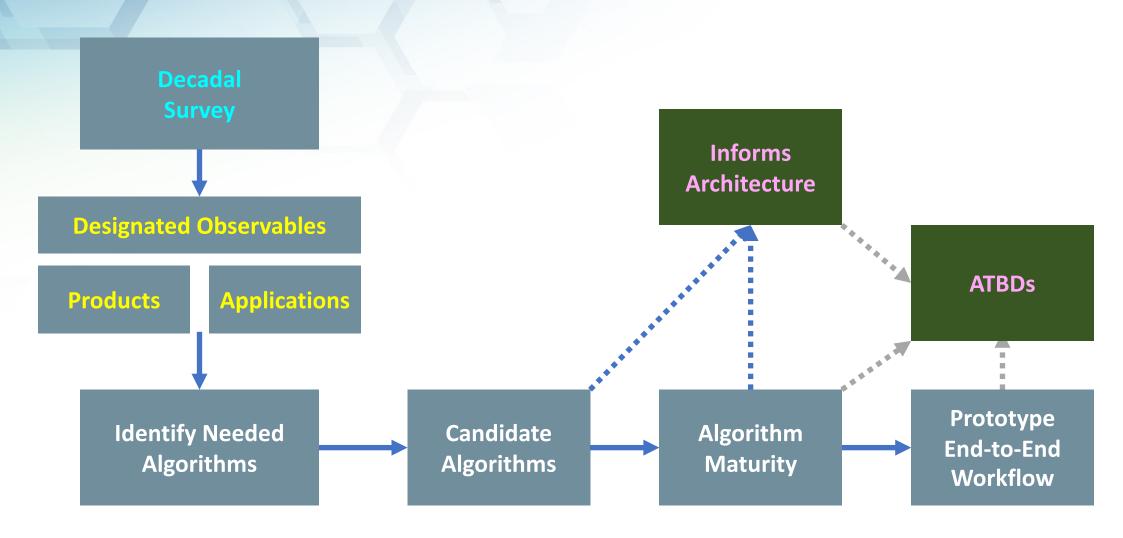
Next steps

- Finalize product list and required algorithms following community feedback
- End-to-end workflows for sample products
- Phase 1 final report due in September 2019
- Phase 2: evaluation of architectures using the value framework, which will include product assessment
- Join us for dinner at Asia Nine, 915 E St NW!

Algorithms Team

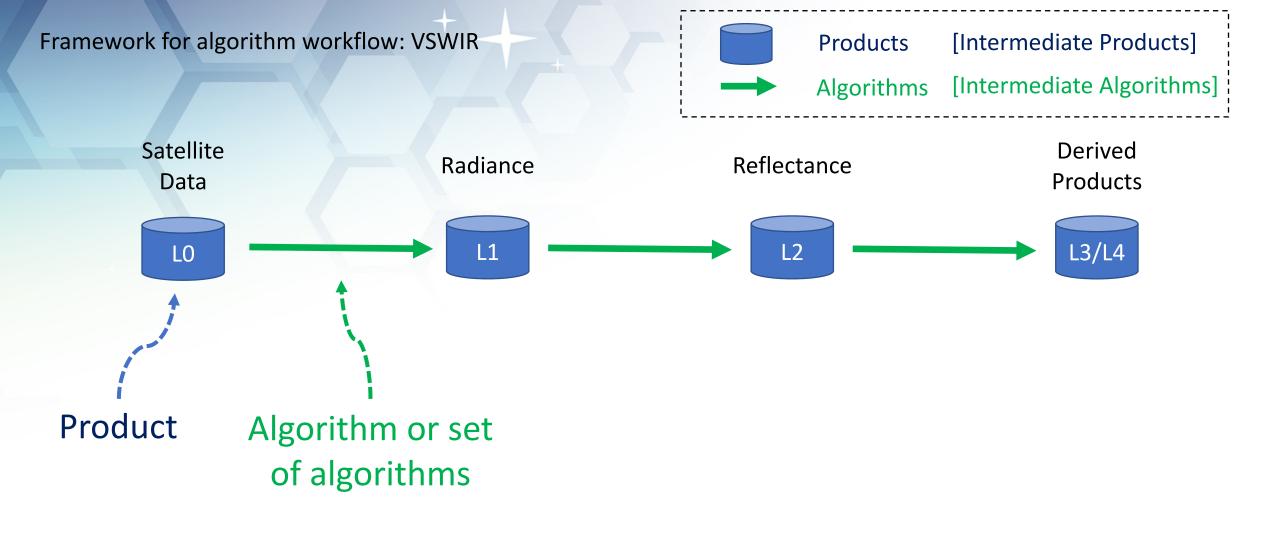


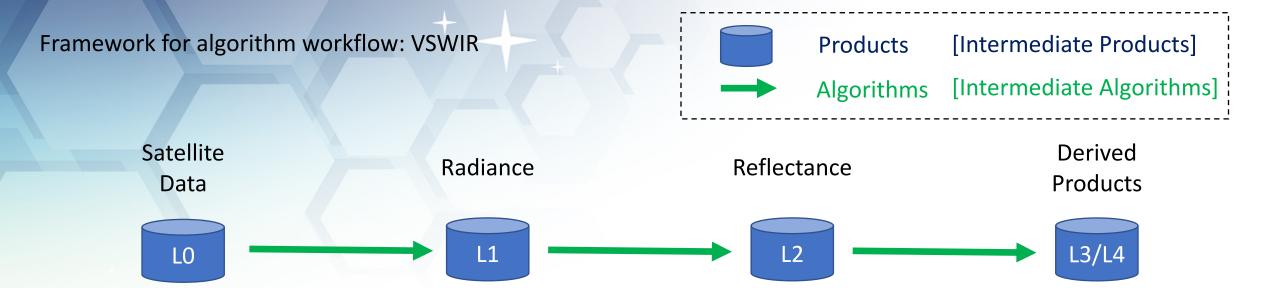
Algorithms Team



Framework for algorithm workflow







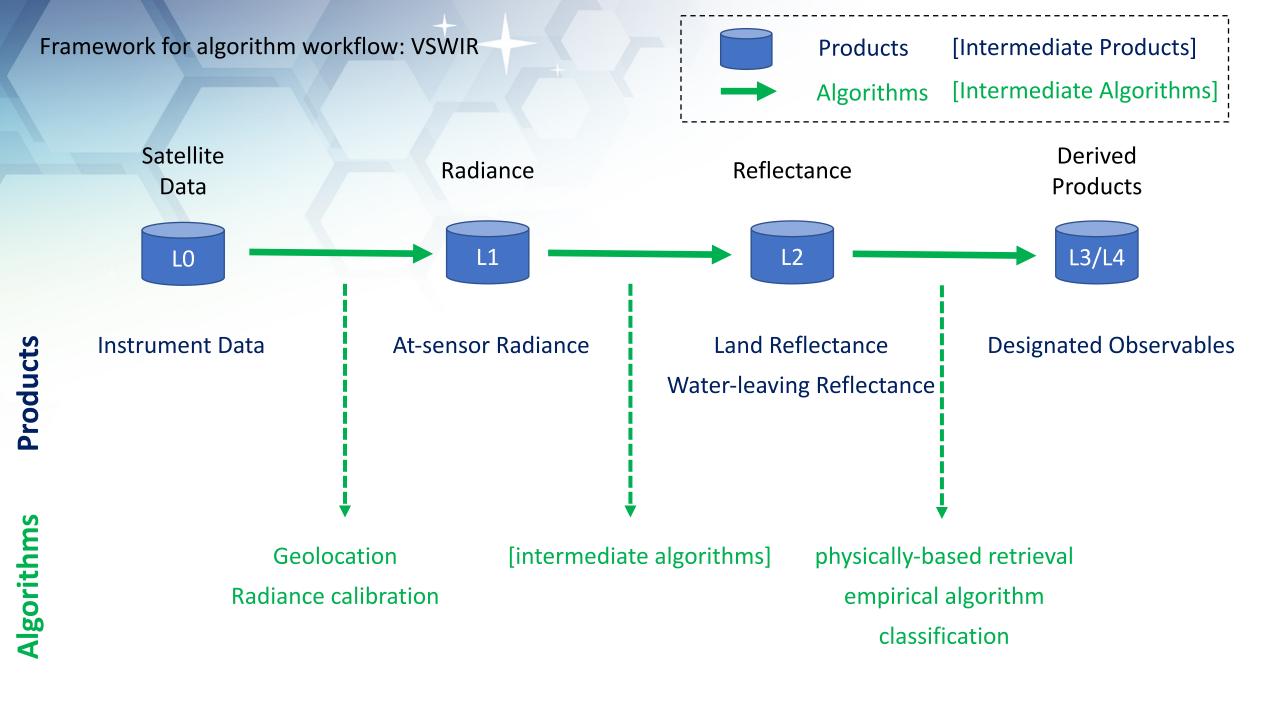
Framework for algorithm workflow: VSWIR

[Intermediate Products] **Products** [Intermediate Algorithms] Algorithms

Satellite Derived Reflectance Radiance **Products** L3/L4

Water-leaving Reflectance

Designated Observables



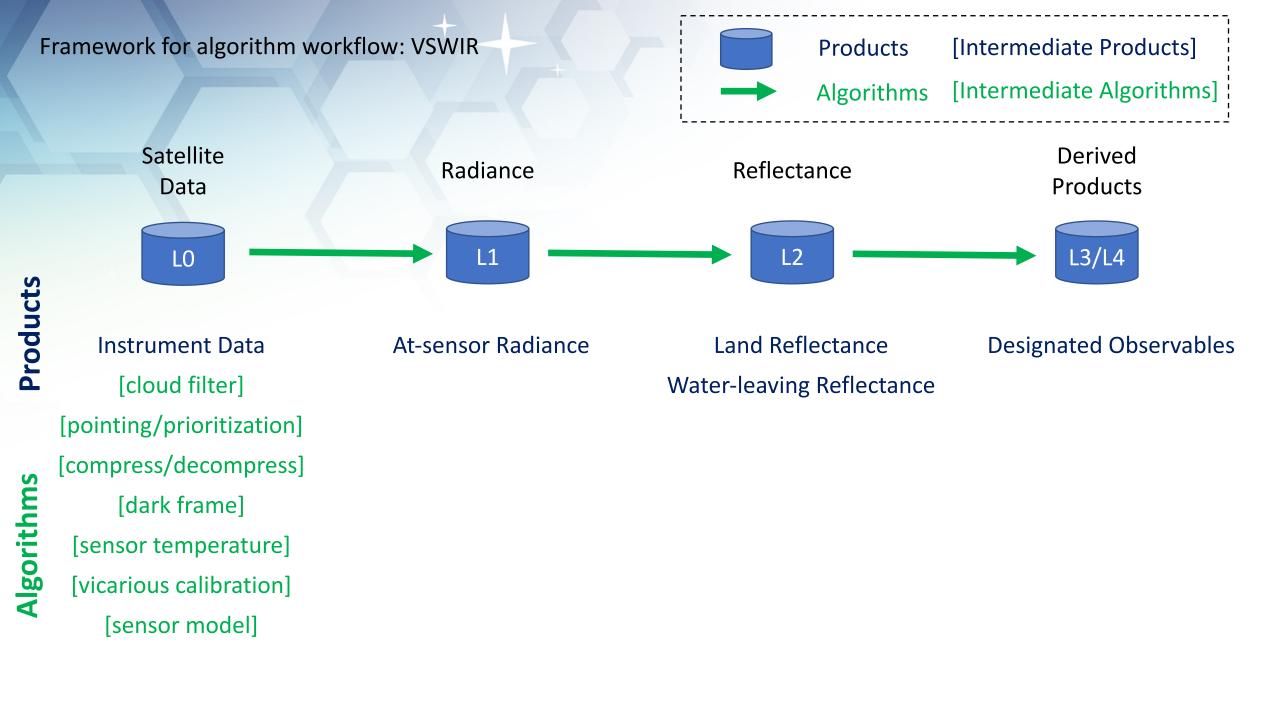
Framework for algorithm workflow: VSWIR

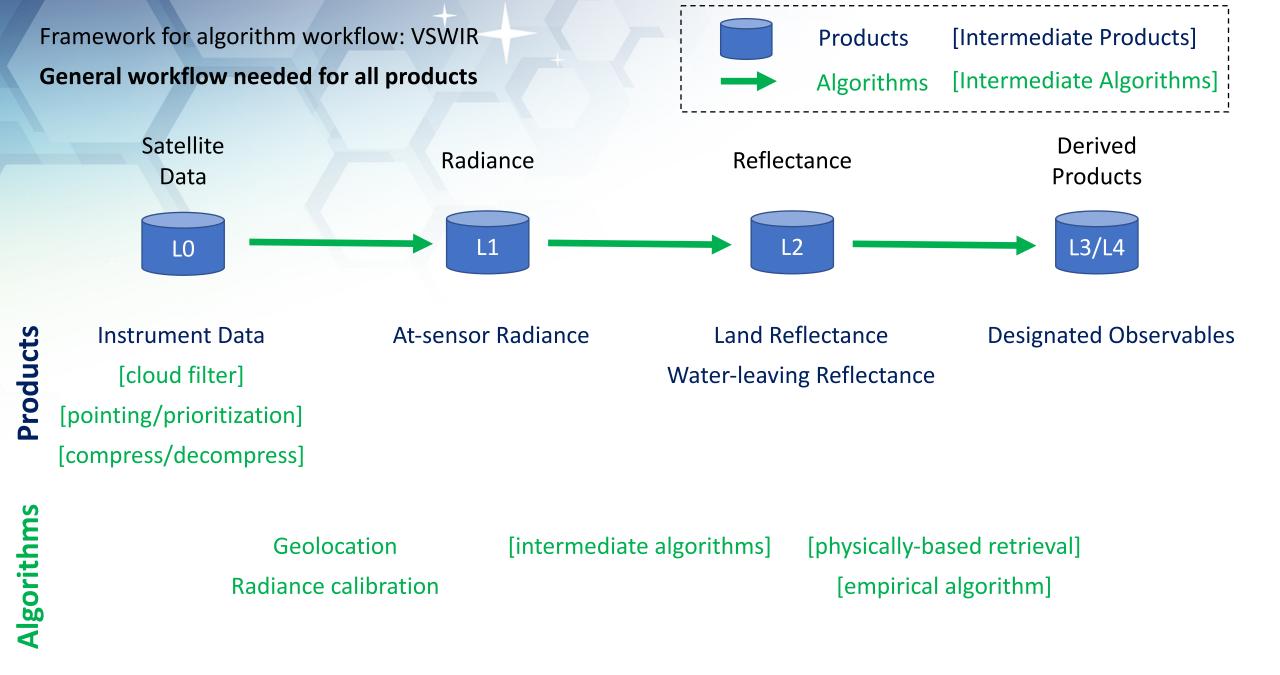
[Intermediate Products] **Products** [Intermediate Algorithms] Algorithms

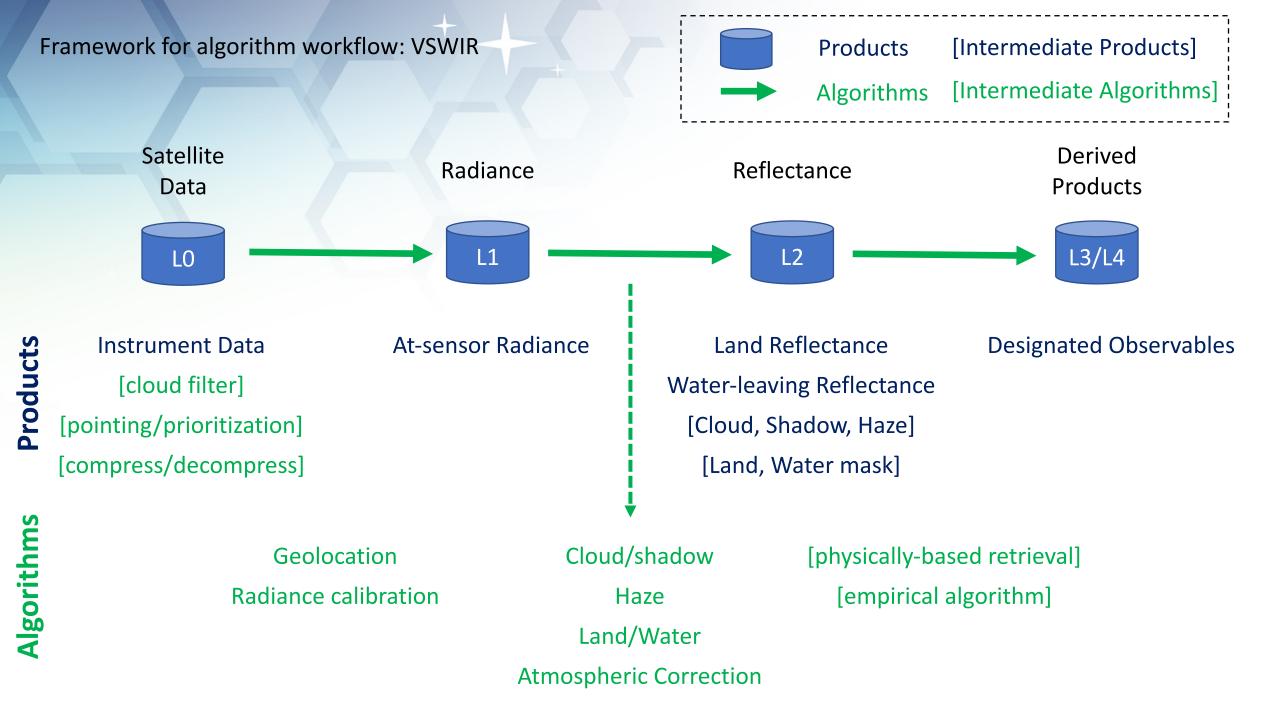
Satellite Derived Reflectance Radiance **Products** L3/L4

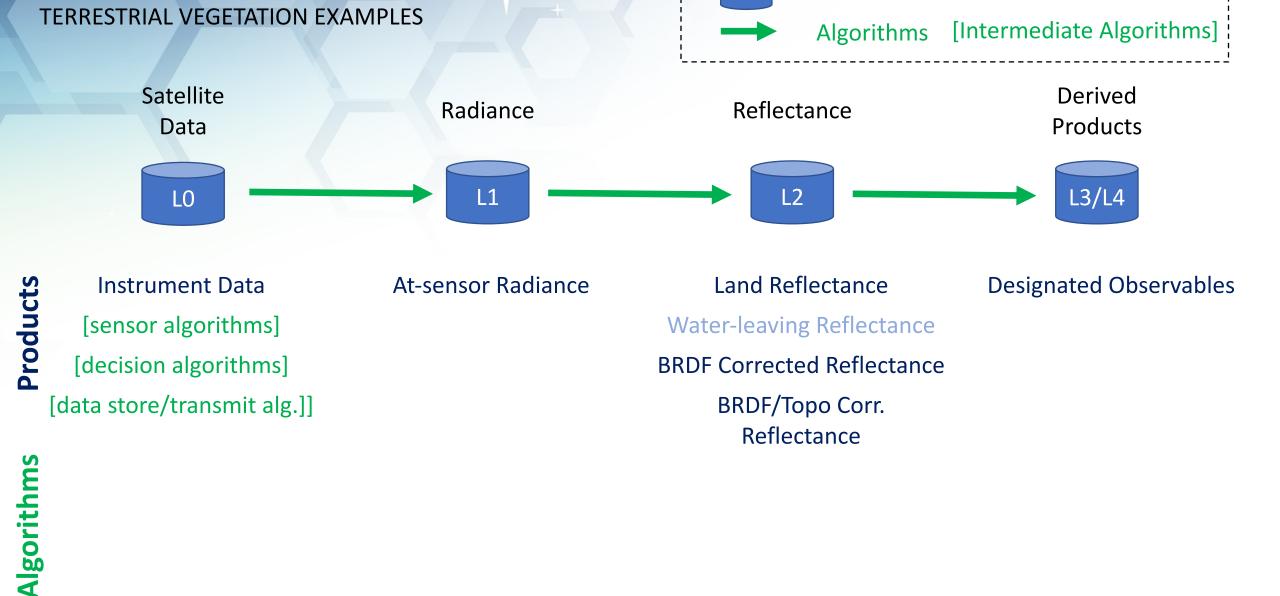
Water-leaving Reflectance

Designated Observables





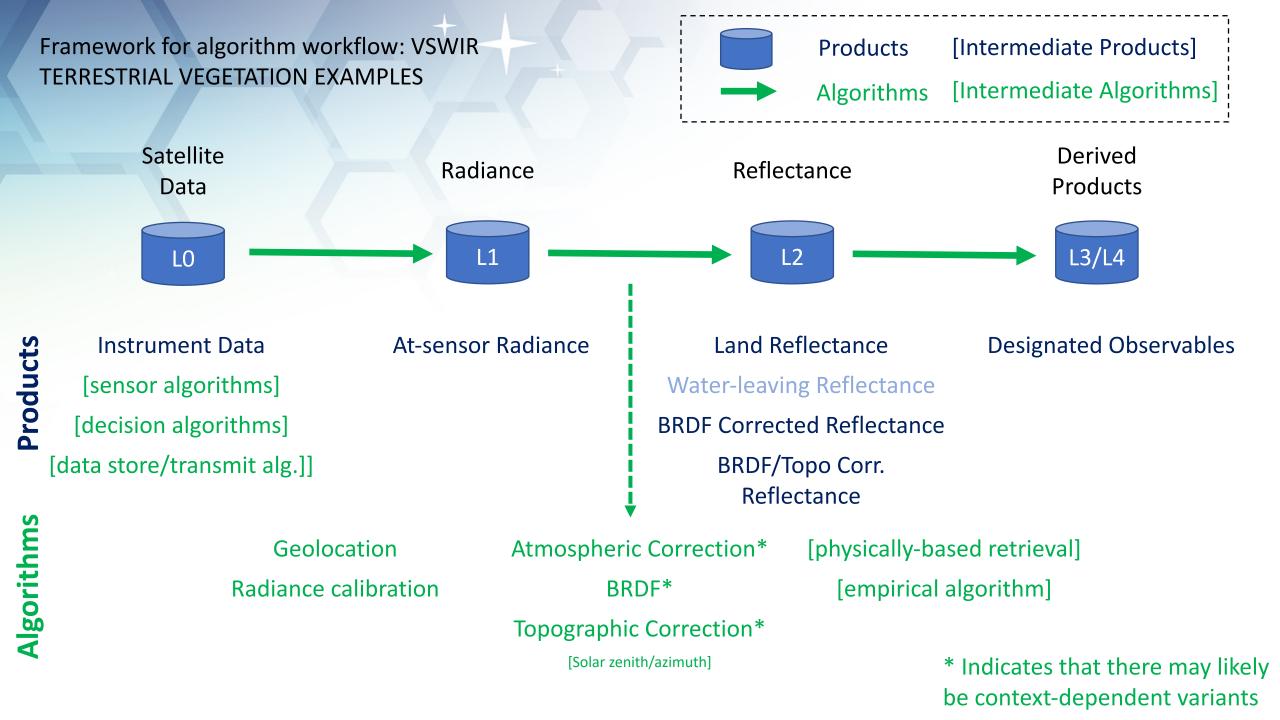


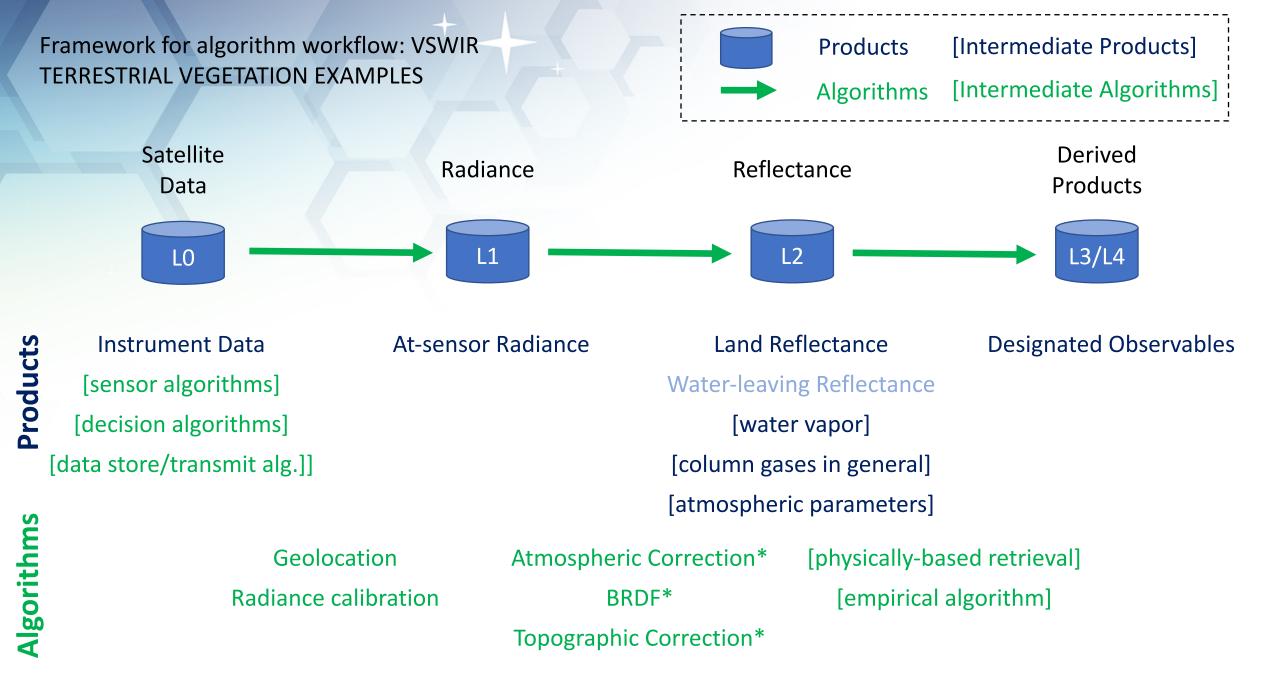


Products

[Intermediate Products]

Framework for algorithm workflow: VSWIR

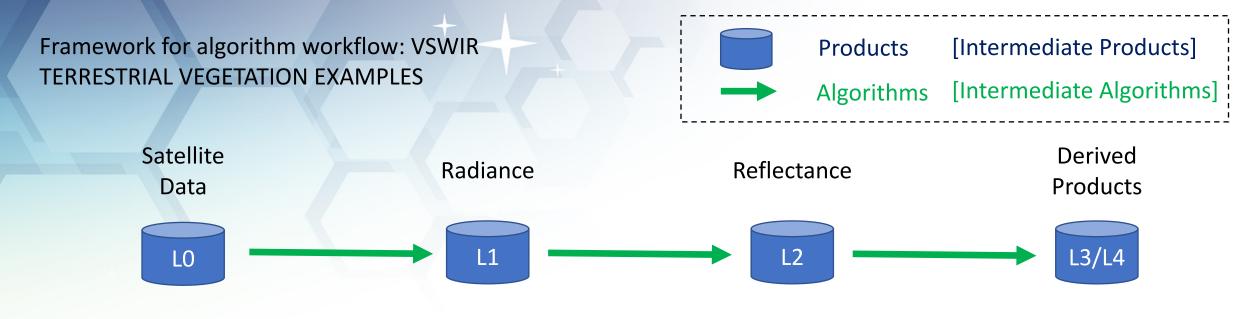




^{*} Indicates that there may likely be context-dependent variants



Products



Instrument Data
[sensor algorithms]
[decision algorithms]

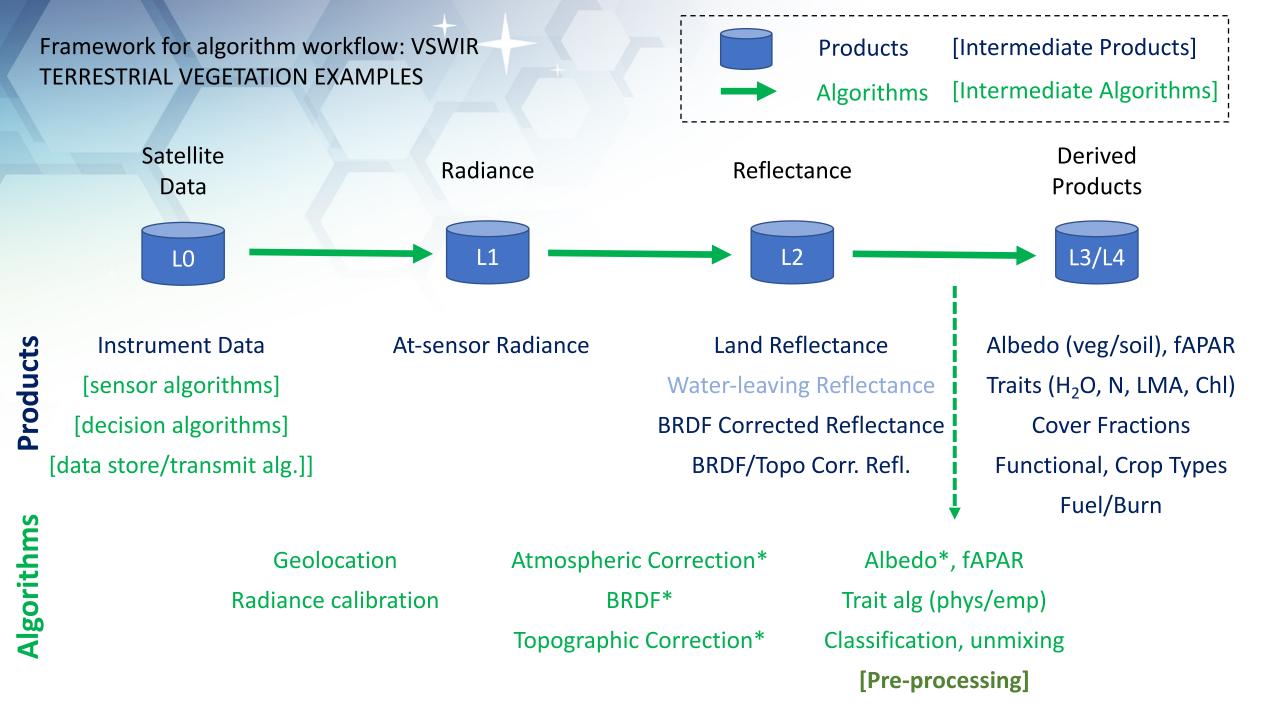
[data store/transmit alg.]]

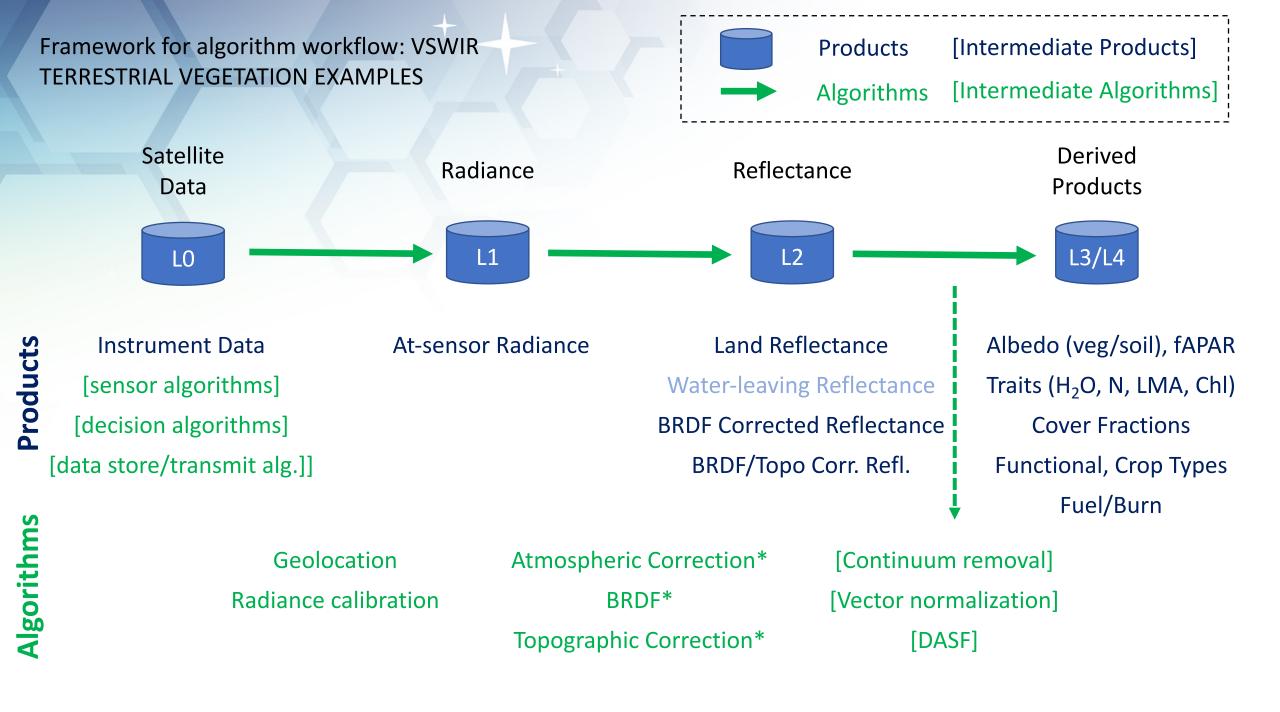
At-sensor Radiance

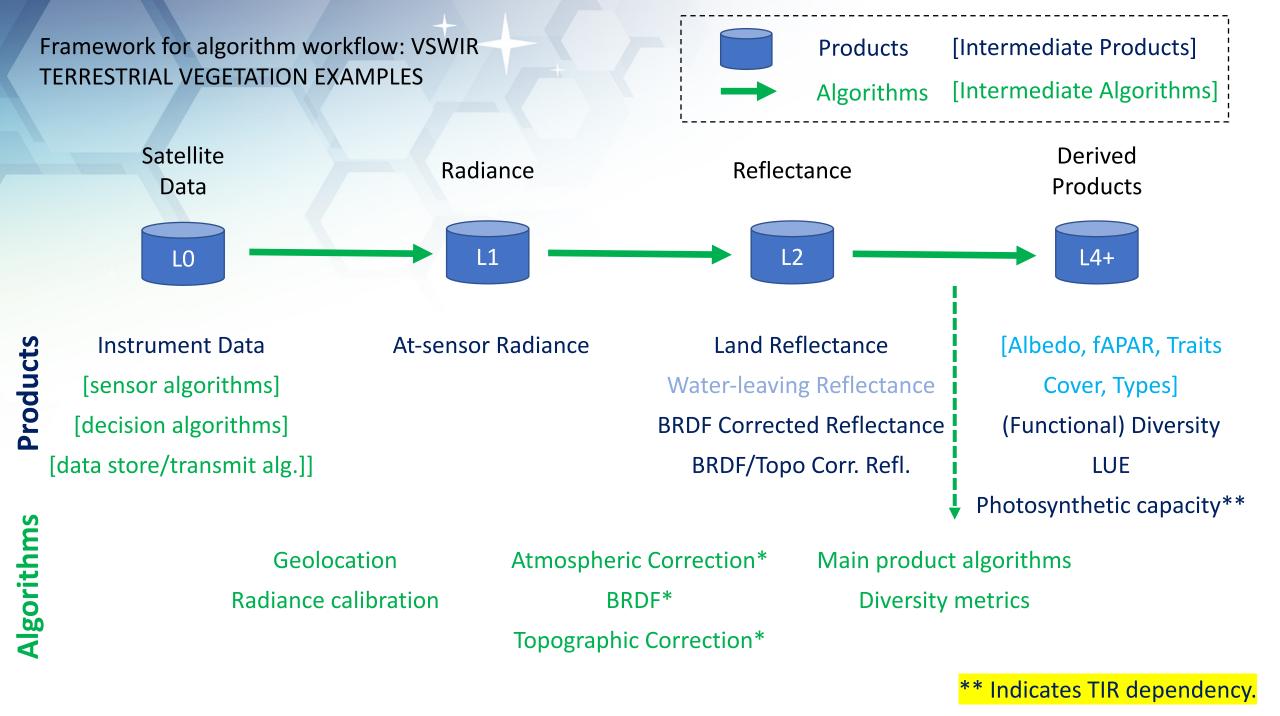
Water-leaving Reflectance
BRDF Corrected Reflectance
BRDF/Topo Corr. Refl.

Land Reflectance

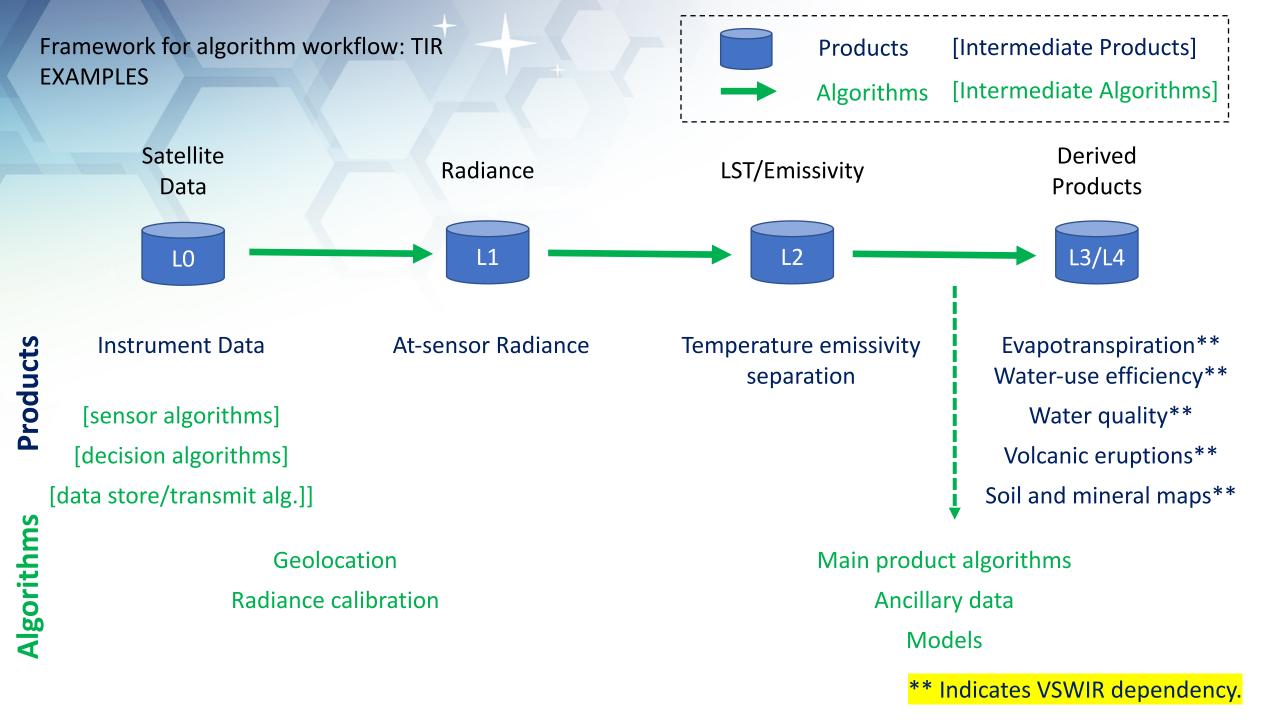
Albedo (veg/soil), fAPAR
Traits (H₂O, N, LMA, Chl)
Cover Fractions
Functional, Crop Types
Fuel/Burn



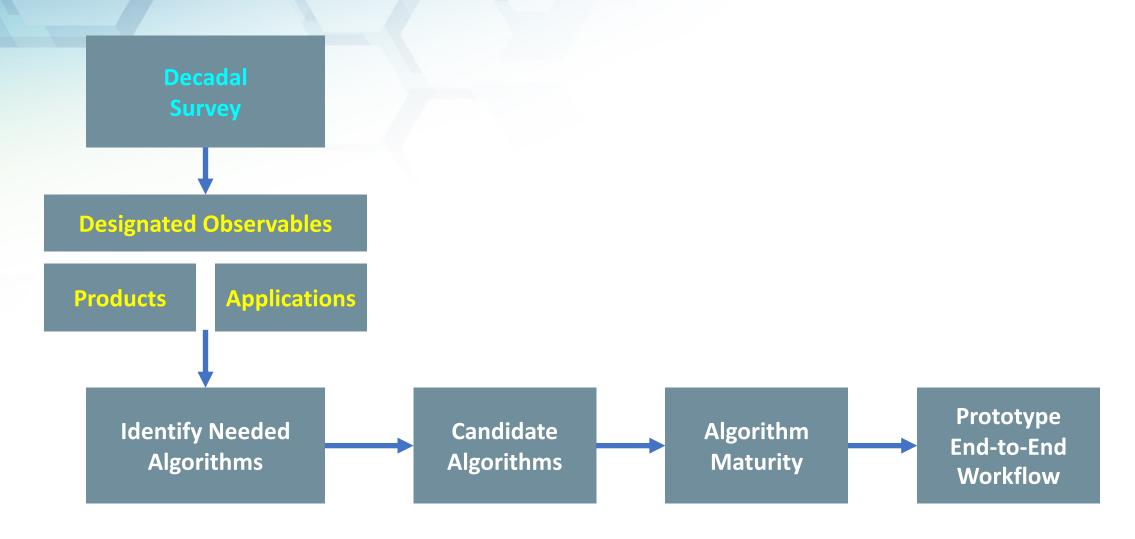




PRODUCTS shown on the slides shown thus far:	ALGORITHMS shown on th	ALGORITHMS shown on the slides shown thus far:		
Instrument data	[cloud filter]	Albedo* (soil, veg)		
At-sensor radiance	[pointing/prioritization]	fAPAR*		
Geolocated at-sensor radiance	[compress/decompress]	Traits (RT approach)		
Land Reflectance	[geolocation]	Traits (empirical)		
Water-Leaving Reflectance	Radiance calibration	Fractional cover (unmix)		
[Cloud/Shadow/Haze]	[Sensor scan angles]	Veg./species classif.		
[Land/Water Mask]	[Solar zenith/azimuth]	Crop type classification		
[water vapor, column gases, etc.]	[Cloud/shadow]	Functional type classif.		
BRDF-corrected reflectance	[Haze]	Fuel classification		
BRDF/topo-corrected reflectance	[Land/Water mask]	Live fuel moisture		
fAPAR	Atmospheric Correction*	Burn severity		
Albedo (vegetation, soil)	BRDF Correction*	Functional diversity		
Foliar/canopy traits (N, LMA, Chl, H ₂ O, lignin, etc)	Topographic Correction*	LUE		
Fractional cover (GV, NPV, substrate)	[Vector normalization]	Photosynthetic capacity		
Land cover, vegetation, functional type, crop type	[Continuum removal]			
Fuel load, fuel moisture, etc.	[DASF]			
Functional diversity	•			



Algorithms Team



Candidate Algorithms (example): Atmospheric Correction of Imaging Spectroscopy Data (land)

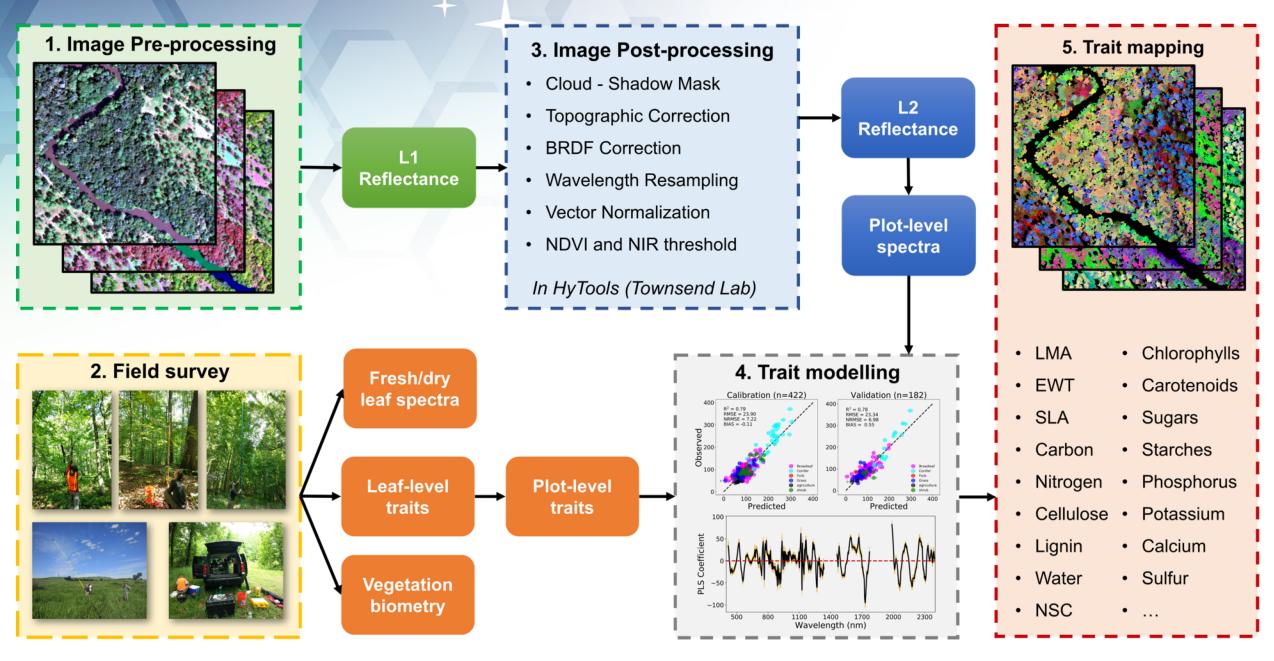
- Business as usual existing algorithms with airborne imagery
 - ATCOR (Richter & Schläpfer 2002) Used by NEON
 - ATREM (Thompson et al. 2015; Gao & Goetz 1990) Currently used by JPL (AVIRIS)
 - FLAASH (Perkins et al. 2012)
- Ongoing development
 - Optimal Estimation (OE) technique (Thompson et al. 2018)
 - Others that may be coming....
 - Wrapping in BRDF, topography, etc.

Algorithm Maturity

- Still in the process of being assessed by community
- L0/L1 algorithms tend to be ready, but depending on volume of data, SBG may require rethinking many of these
- Atmospheric Correction: business-as-usual algorithms have a long record
 - Newer methods not fully vetted or accepted
 - BRDF
- L3/L4 algorithms
 - Most are well-vetted for airborne campaigns, strong literature support
 - Few have global application
 - Data volume considerations in the trade-offs

Draft Workflow

Vegetation traits, ET, geology



1. Image Pre-processing

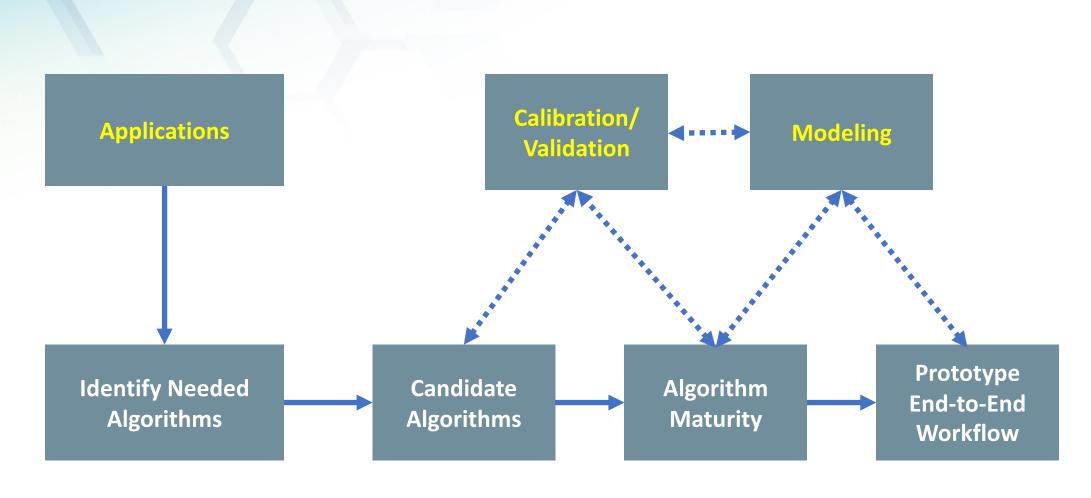
3. Image Post-processing

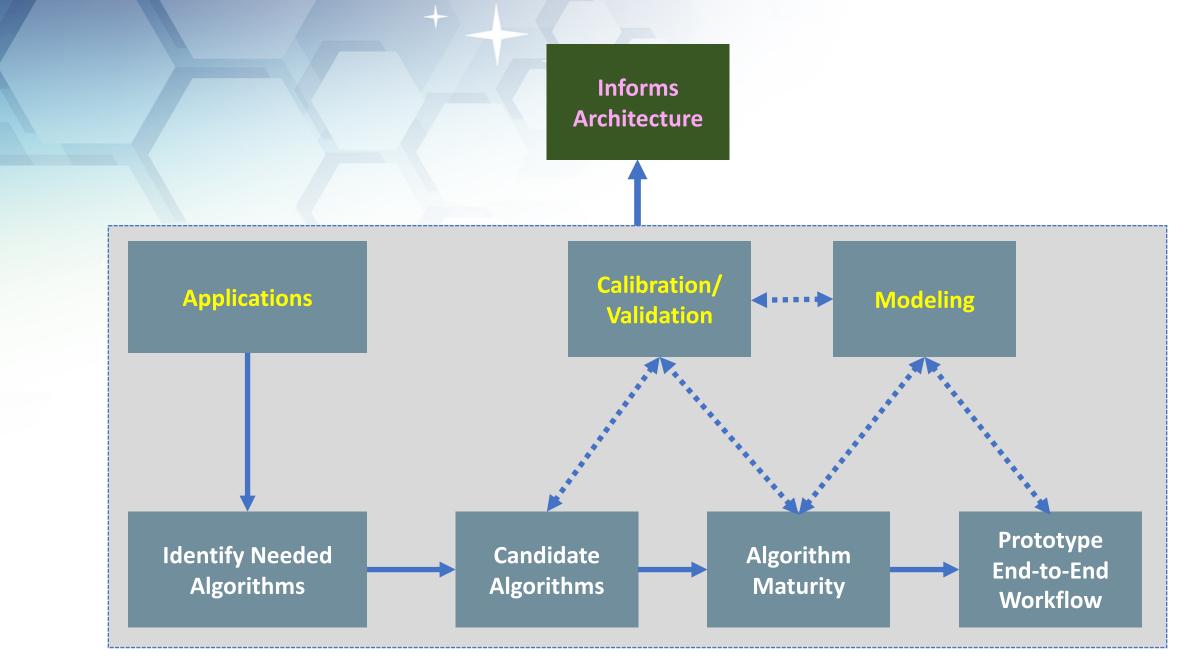
• Cloud - Shadow Mask

See posters:

- Cawse-Nicholson, Townsend and Team: Full Algorithm list and traceability to ESAS 2018
- Fabian Schneider et al. foliar traits from California HyspIRI data: 2013-2015, 2016,
- 2. Field sur 2017, 2018
 - Zhihui Wang et al. foliar traits from NEON
 - imagery across U.S.
 - Wagner et al. databases (EcoSIS/EcoSML) for cal/val, GitHub linked repositories

5. Trait mapping







jpl.nasa.gov

